



# Climate Action in Financial Institutions

PRINCIPLES FOR MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE ACTION

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## JICA's Support for the establishment and implementation of the 'Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013-2023'

Institution      Principle      Related Work Stream(s)



PRINCIPLE 3:  
PROMOTE  
Climate  
Smart  
Objectives



Publication date: 2017

Date Policy/Tool Established	Additional Capacity Required (e.g., staff, resources, other)	How Established?
2015	JICA involved Yokohama City, one of the largest Japanese cities, to take advantages of their experiences on urban development planning.	JICA's supports are based on official requests from recipient countries; this case was requested by the Government of Thailand via diplomatic channel and approved by Japanese government.
Monitoring, reporting tools		How Implemented
<p>'Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013-2023' contains mitigation targets in 2020 in each sector, which are consistent with Thailand's Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) submitted to the UNFCCC.</p> <p>To keep the track of implementing mitigation and adaptation measures, the Master Plan sets a common approach for Monitoring &amp; Evaluation (M&amp;E). For mitigation measures, GHG reduction will be quantitatively monitored, reported and verified (MRV).</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dispatching experts team to Thailand.</li> <li>• Inviting counterparts to Japan to join trainings.</li> <li>• Holding seminars as part of a public consultation process</li> </ul>
Key Lessons		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The experiences and know-how of Japanese local government was useful and applicable for developing the Master Plan and conducting capacity development.</li> <li>• This project provided Japanese private companies the business matching opportunities to expand their market to Thailand, mobilizing Japanese private actors to support low-carbon activities in Thailand.</li> </ul>		

## Introduction

The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) implemented the 'BMA Action Plan on Global Warming Mitigation 2007-2012' supported by JICA's technical cooperation. The plan aimed to reduce Bangkok's emissions by at least 15% by 2012 compared to the projected business as usual baseline. From their experience during this first action plan, BMA set out to formulate a more holistic climate change long-term plan, leading to the 'Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013-2023.' BMA aimed to develop the Master Plan in partnership with institutional and individual stakeholders within Thailand, as well as enhance capacities of institution and employees of the BMA for implementing the Master Plan. To assist in this process, the Government of Thailand officially requested the Japanese Government to provide technical cooperation in the development and needed capacity development around the Master Plan.

## Development and Design

Once request was approved by the Japanese Government, JICA dispatched a detailed planning survey team to begin the detailed design of the project, engaging in a series of discussions with stakeholders.

The JICA expert team was dispatched to Thailand, made up of consultants and officials from Japanese local governments with needed specific expertise, such as those from the energy sector, transportation sector, waste and sewage management sector, urban greening, and climate change adaptation. They not only developed Master Plan, but also conducted capacity development to 'transfer' their expertise throughout the Master Plan development process. This was done with the aim of enabling Thai counterparts to establish future Master Plans independently and implement their Master Plan appropriately. In addition to these activities in Thailand, JICA invited a number of Thai counterparts to visit and exchange with officials from Yokohama City to learn from Japanese practice and experience.

In the formulation process of the Master Plan, BMA and the team of Japanese experts held seminars and workshops targeting internal and external stakeholders as part of the public engagement and consultation process. This aimed to learn from public input to improve the Master Plan and the commitments made.

## Implementation

JICA's cooperation started in March 2013 and concluded in September 2015. Over this period, above-mentioned activities were systematically conducted. Also, after the completion of above-mentioned project, JICA assisted BMA in the implementation of the Master Plan through the provision of further technical cooperation targeting some outputs, such as enhancement of institutional capacity engaging in implementation of the Master Plan, capacity development for planning and implementation of specific prioritized projects under the Master Plan, and strengthening capacity for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) to assess the progress of the Master Plan.

## Experience and Impact

This project demonstrated the added value that the involvement of a Japanese local government, Yokohama City, into a technical cooperation project can bring to support the development of master plans in developing countries:

1. The experiences and know-how of Japanese local governments was useful for the development of the BMA Master Plan and conducting capacity development; particularly the involvement of multiple departments that had participated in the development of 'Yokohama City Action Plan for Global Warming.' Yokohama City's experience in coordinating various stakeholders was applicable for Bangkok and played an important role in the project.
2. During the project period, Yokohama City and Bangkok concluded a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to promote mutual cooperation to support sustainable and environmentally- friendly cities. Based on this MOU, Yokohama City presented these activities to Japanese private companies mainly located in Yokohama City and provided them with the business matching opportunities to expand their market to Thailand. This has helped involved private actors from Japan to support the development of sustainable cities in Thailand.